

# WASHINGTON.

"Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1883.

"RUSSIA" AND THE "UNION."

In the editorial department of the "Washington Union" there appeared, a few days ago, an article under the head of "RUSSIA," founded upon a work recently published in this country, in which the present and prospective relations of Russia and the United States are discussed. The article of the "Union" takes issue on certain material points with the author of this book, and speaks with more respect of the Government of Russia than has been usual on the part of the Orators and Journalists of that portion of the Democracy which rejoices in the designation of "Young America," and their families and followers. We need not state more particularly the contents of the article referred to, since it is republished entire in the foregoing columns.

The appearance of this article at the present juncture, when the starting of a new topic relieved somewhat the sameness and dryness of newspaper discussions, has been the signal for a simultaneous movement on the part of all who dissent from the views expressed in the "Union" on this subject, not only from presses opposed to the Administration of which the "Union" is the generally reputed organ, but also from some of those journals which claim to be more exclusively Democratic in their principles than the Administration itself. Thus assailed, the writer of the article in the "Union," (an Associate Editor of that paper,) desiring to take upon himself the responsibility of its authorship, and to justify it before the general public, has resorted, under his proper signature, to our columns for that purpose, in a communication which will be found on the preceding page.

In freely admitting this communication into our columns, we do not of course adopt the language or the opinions of its writer, as expressed either in the original article in the "Union" or in the exposition of it to which we now give a place, but leave them both to speak for themselves.

We take it for granted that the writer would have not sought a hearing through the columns of the National Intelligencer, had not some obstacle interposed to his giving his exposition to the Public through a more natural and convenient medium.

Whilst committing to paper this brief introduction, our attention has been caught by an article upon this particular controversy in a sterling Whig paper, which, in its calm and rational tone, approaches nearer to our own view of the matter than any that we have yet met with. We transfer it, therefore, to our columns, as follows:

FROM THE ALBANY "STATE REGISTER" OF MAY 24.  
RUSSIA AND THE UNITED STATES.—There is an acrimonious controversy going on in the public press in regard to an article which appeared in the Washington "Union" some few days since, to some extent laudatory of Russia; not of her despotic institutions, but of the character of her Emperors for energy and wisdom as statesmen, and for straightforward honesty of purpose as rulers of a great nation. The "Union" being regarded as the organ of the Administration, the article referred to has been the subject of severe criticism on the part of the Whig press generally. For ourselves, we think this strong animadversion uncalled for. Russia, though in all that pertains to governmental institutions is in perfect antagonism to the United States, and to all our notions and axioms of human liberty, is a great and prosperous nation, presenting an example of progress unequalled in all Europe. In her rapid growth and advancement in power her only parallel can be found in our own country. Less than a century and a half ago Russia was hardly known, and certainly not recognised as a respectable Power. Within that period she has become one of the leading nations of Europe and of the world, able to cope with the strongest, and speaking with a voice potent in all councils involving the destiny of Empires. Despotism though she be, the arts of civilization have kept pace with the growth of her power.

Unlike every other nation of Europe, she is yet young and vigorous. There is nothing dilapidated, nothing ancient about her; no chronic disease preying upon her vitality. Her energies have not been wasted by dissipation, nor her stamina impaired by licentiousness. In this she differs from all the other crumbling Powers of Europe. Her career is yet before her, and her glory is not to come. The past is not her treasure, and her history is not all that is left to feed her pride. Her Emperors have been emphatically Russian, and in energy of character have surpassed all the potentates of their times. They have watched with sleepless vigilance the interests of their people, and have led on in the pathway of renown. Unlike most other despotic rulers, they have not abused the limitless power conferred to them. We hate despotism in all its forms. We love the free institutions of our own country above all estimation. We love republican liberty and prize American civilization beyond expression. But the history of Russian progress proves that a people may move forward under the worst form of despotism if the monarch that holds their destiny in his hand is mindful of the trusts confided to him. We can honor the despot who uses for good the power he wields, while we denounce the folly that places the lives and liberties of millions at the hazard of his will. Antipodes in all that pertains to government as the American and Russian are, yet there is that in the history of both that naturally excites sympathy and fellowship of feeling. Both are young, both of modern origin, both recently admitted among the nations of the earth, and both speeding onward and upward in their career of renown, while the other Powers of the world are stationary, or retrograding. The destiny of both is before them, and the pride of progress belongs to them alone. We honor Russia, not for her despotism, not for her institutions of government, but because, like that of our own age, her course is upward, with an eye undazzled by the brightness and a wing unwearyed by the flight.

CUMBERLAND COAL TRADE.—The amount of coal sent to market from Cumberland this week (as we learn from the *Miners' Journal*) was 10,183 tons, of which 5,034 tons were by the railroad and 5,149 by the canal, showing a falling off, as compared with the business of the previous week, of 944 tons. The falling off was occasioned by the sinking of a canal boat at the mouth of the locks at Cumberland, and by a slight break in the canal near Hancock. These obstacles being removed, there is every reason to believe that the trade will go on prosperously hereafter. The canal continues in fine boating order, with an abundant supply of water.

CAPON SPRINGS.—All persons who have ever enjoyed the invigorating mountain air and the delightful baths of the health-giving Capon Springs will be gratified to learn (by the advertisement in another column) that the *Mountain House* will be opened in the course of next month by an experienced and excellent manager.

NORTH CAROLINA COPPER.

RICH COPPER MINE.—We have seen in the hands of one of the lessees of the Albright Copper Mine, in Chatham county, some specimens of ore much richer than that first obtained, and learn from him that at the depth of thirteen feet a solid body of pure copper, eleven inches thick, had been found. Its extent, in width and length, has not yet been ascertained.—N. C. Observer.

## THE SANDWICH ISLANDS AND FRANCE.

An article recently appeared in the *Providence Journal*—which is one of the most reliable as well as discreetly conservative journals in the country—accusing the French Government of hostile designs against the Hawaiian Kingdom, and strongly intimating the desire of that Government to take possession of the Sandwich Islands. The article has been extensively republished and commented on; and the *Union* of this city had an article on this subject, in which the editor, admitting the probability that the statement of the *Journal* may in the main be true, whilst erroneous in some of its details, gives the following succinct narrative of the causes of dispute between the Government of France and that of the Sandwich Islands:

"The story of the discovery of the Hawaiian group of islands by the famous navigator Capt. Cook, on the 10th day of January, 1778, and of his melancholy end, is familiar to the intelligent reader. The advantages of the group, as a rendezvous for vessels cruising in the Pacific ocean, brought its heathen inhabitants into frequent contact with the merchants of civilized nations. Of an exceedingly tractable and docile nature, the islanders readily yielded to the influences of a christian civilization, inasmuch that the first crops of American missionaries found them in 1820 equally eager to reject their old system of idolatrous superstition, and to escape from the blackness of barbarism. The traffic of the merchants prepared the way for the Gospel of the missionary, and in less than fifteen years the faith of the Protestant Christian became the established religion of the people and the Government. Meanwhile the whole group of islands had been reduced to one dominion by the great chief Kamehameha I, the 'Napoleon of the Pacific' who was so much loved and revered by his subjects that the pious provision of an enthusiastic mourner to 'eat him raw' would have been undoubtedly carried into effect but for the interposition of the missionaries, who procured for the deceased monarch a more decent and christian burial."

"About the year 1839 a company of French Catholics arrived in the islands, and began to teach with that success which has attended their missionary labors in all quarters of the globe. The Government took offence at their intrusions on the established religion of the Kingdom, and the Catholics have been persecuted their converts. Subsequently the system of persecution was abandoned, and the Catholic missionaries were allowed to return to the islands, but under certain disabilities. Just about that time Capt. Laplace, of the French frigate *L'Arctique*, while at Honolulu, under threats of immediate hostilities extended for the Catholics the same privileges enjoyed by Protestants, and also bullied Government into a treaty for the admission of French wines and brandies at a very low duty. For the faithful performance of these stipulations he extorted a security of twenty thousand dollars, and of course the British authorities would not be outdone by the French; so in 1843 Lord George Paulet, of her Majesty's ship *Carysfort*, went a board to demand the insolence of Capt. Laplace, and made such demands upon the King that, in utter despair, he abdicated his authority, and surrendered his dominions to Queen Victoria. Thecession was accepted by Lord George Paulet, and the Government of the islands put into commission. The supremacy of the English was of brief duration; for on the 31st of July, 1843, Rear Admiral Thomas cancelled the acts of Sir George Paulet, and restored the dominion of the islands to their legitimate sovereign. The Government of the Kingdom, which had since been formally acknowledged by the United States, England, France, Russia, and possibly by other Powers."

"The concessions to the French commander, especially in regard to the admission of wines and brandies into the Hawaiian Kingdom, as they were made under the pressure of compulsion, have been very justly and justly carried out, if not formally revoked. In consequence, the French Government has repeatedly manifested an unfriendly disposition towards the Hawaiian Kingdom; and it is not at all improbable that the report of a hostile expedition against the islands has some foundation in fact. The manner in which the French Government seized upon the Society Islands does not at all remove the suspicion of their designs against the Hawaiian group."

The *Union* then expresses itself in the following terms respecting the policy of the National Administration in reference to this affair:

"It is manifest that the native government of the Sandwich Islands exists only by sufferance. It is evident that it is rapidly sinking from an inherent decay which nothing can arrest. In 1798 the aboriginal population of the Hawaiian Islands was but little less than 400,000. In 1830 it was but 150,000; and by the census of 1850 it was computed at scarcely 80,000 souls. In the preceding year the exports of deaths exceed the number of births. At this rate of decrease the native population of the islands will become extinct by the end of the century. As the native population disappears, the vacuum is filled up by immigration chiefly from the United States. The situation, the religion, the trade, and the government of the islands, are already under American control. The relations between this country and the Hawaiian Kingdom are analogous to those which existed between the United States and the Republic of Texas. The Hawaiian Government has more than once proposed some sort of political connection with the United States—whether the surrender of its dominions, and a formal annexation, cannot be determined until the publication of the official correspondence on the subject. It is understood that the proffer, whatever its nature, was rejected by the late Administration. The Senate sought information on the nature of the negotiations, but the Executive declined to publish the correspondence between the two Governments."

"Whatever differences of opinion may exist as to the proper interpretation of the Monroe doctrine, all are agreed that under no circumstances can this Government surrender the dominion of the Sandwich Islands to be transferred to any other Power. Such transfer could never be made by violence, and in disregard to the wishes of the people as well as of the Government of the islands. The present King has announced his intention, in any difficulty with the foreign Powers, to throw himself upon the protection of the American Government. In such an emergency the duty of this Government would be sufficiently obvious. The possession of the Sandwich Islands is essential to the protection of our rapidly increasing commerce in the Pacific. Lying midway between California and China, in the path of the American and European trade, the islands are a convenient rallying point for our whaling vessels, and a necessary station for the relief and supply of the steamships which at no distant day will run from San Francisco to Shanghai and Jeddo—they would not pass under the dominion of any one of the chief maritime Powers without making the most important addition to American interests. Reclaimed from paganism by the zealous efforts of American missionaries, introduced to the comforts and refinements of civilization by the enterprise of American merchants, their system of religion, of agriculture, and of government sustained by the generous aid of American citizens, it is not surprising that the Hawaiian natives, in escaping from the rapacity of foreign Powers, should seek shelter under the protecting wing of the American Union."

The *Charleston Mercury* ridicules these views of the "Union," and says:

The statements of the *Union* touching the history of the Sandwich Islands are authentic. They seem to us, however, to offer but a feeble support to its views that the United States have peculiar claims to the possession of these islands, or that their possession is desirable to us. When they were first discovered by Capt. Cook they were populous, savage, and warlike. In the course of three quarters of a century they have become christianized; settled, and their numbers reduced to one fifth of what they were. These results are not very flattering to our patronage."

And what do we want of them? Four thousand miles distant from our territories; too small to make a State, and condemned for all time to be peopled by the rowdy and vagabond offshoots of all the nations of the earth, they would be a mere source of embarrassment and expense. To take possession of them would be to break through one of the best-established principles of our system; it would be the beginning of distant colonization in the European sense. And for so pitiful an object are we to begin the fatal enterprise of erecting military stations over the world, on the plea of the protection of commerce?"

It is urged that these islands lie in the way of our trade with Asia. With some thousands of miles of open sea in every direction around them, they are in the way only of those who seek them. When people trade, as the United States do, with all the world, why, all the world is in their way; shall they therefore lay claim to it all?

Our real interest is to preserve the independence of the Sandwich Islands, and to equal participation in the benefits of their position by all nations. The more who frequent them, the better for all; just as a large hotel is more sure of accommodation than a petty tavern. They are the Hotel of the North Pacific Ocean.

Every reflecting reader must, we think, concur in the common-sense view taken of this matter by

the *Charleston Mercury*. The view would be entirely just, both in regard to the character, condition, and only value which these islands can be of to other nations, and to the policy of annexing them to this Union, were they ten times as valuable, and were, as is reported, offered to our free acceptance. But on this point we have reason to believe that there has been a great misconception spread through the country by news-writers. We have grounds for believing that a concession of the Sandwich Islands has not been offered to the United States by their King Kamehameha, and that the overture said to have been made was not a cession of the islands, but simply a protest against the supposed design of France on the independence of the Islands; although to accede to the latter would hardly be for us a greater folly than the former.—N. Y. Intell.

## ON THE FISHERIES.

The prospect of the conclusion of a reciprocity arrangement with the British Provinces (says the *Boston Journal*) is becoming more and more dim and distant, in consequence of the exorbitant demands of our Provincial neighbors. The Eastern Provinces refuse to surrender the fisheries unless the United States will register their vessels and admit the Provincial ship-owners to the privileges of the coasting trade. This is not to be thought of. Canada has always been in favor of the reciprocity system, and of a liberal arrangement of the fishery question. But a committee of the Canadian Parliament has recently made a report in opposition to any arrangement whereby the proposed fishery rights shall be conceded to the United States. They say, in fact, that the United States can offer nothing that would be equivalent for the grant of the fisheries. Our Provincial friends are altogether too shrewd in making a bargain. They are likely to overreach themselves. The United States have shown a disposition to conclude an arrangement which will be liberal to the Provinces, and which will materially contribute to their welfare and prosperity. If they fail to meet us in the same spirit of fairness and liberality, the whole negotiation must fall to the ground. The United States can get along without reciprocity much better than the Provinces can.

## SPUNKY.

The Portsmouth (N. H.) *Messenger* (Free Soil) says of a proposition to secure the popular branch of the New Hampshire Legislature next year, by a union of Whigs and Free-soilers:

"We tell the gentleman frankly and firmly that we will have nothing to do with any such arrangement, and we believe that to be the determination of nearly all the Free Democrats in this vicinity. We will do all we can to elect Free Soil Democrats, and care not how many Whigs vote for our candidates; but we will not advocate the election of, nor vote for, any Whig who subscribes to the Baltimore platform. Between such an old hunker Democrat we have no choice—they differ only in name, while Free Soil Democrats fight for principle. To secure a few State offices by coalition with the Whigs would not strengthen our party in the least, although it might be very gratifying to the recipients of these few offices. But the Free Soil Democracy have nobler aims in view than the spoils of office—the victory they strive for is the triumph of their principles, as set forth in the Pittsburgh platform. They expect not to win the victory this week or this year, but they are certain of its final triumph as they are of the immortality of truth. It must be achieved by converting the mass of the people to our doctrine, and not by sacrificing our principles to secure a present apparent advantage."

The Free-soilers of Massachusetts have no such stubborn independence of principle as is evinced by their brethren in New Hampshire. They walk into a coalition with Baltimore-platform Democrats with as little trouble and excitement as they walk home to dinner; and the Democrats, taking the matter quite as coolly, swear to the Baltimore platform in their own conventions, and vote for Buffalo platform men at the polls, and declare that it is all right, because they thus help to "defeat the Whigs," and have no other "aims in view than the spoils of office."—Boston Courier.

MISSOURI ELECTIONS.—The St. Louis Republican corrects the erroneous impressions of some of the newspapers that at the next August elections in Missouri a State Legislature is to be chosen, and that consequently the question of Col. BENTON'S re-election to the United States Senate will be then definitely settled. This is a mistake. No election for members of the General Assembly will take place in that State until August of next year. The ensuing election will be merely for the choice of clerks of courts and other county officers, except in the Third and Seventh Congressional districts, where special elections for representatives in the next Congress are to be held under a law of the last Legislature.

MISSISSIPPI.—The Democrats of North Mississippi are in open rebellion against King CAUCUS. They repudiate the nomination of Mr. BARKSDALE for member of Congress from the State at large by the Democratic State Convention. The Aberdeen Democrat plainly says that Mr. BARKSDALE cannot be elected. Mr. REUBEN DAVIS is the favorite of the North Mississippi Democrats, and they are determined to run him as an independent candidate. A convention of the Democracy of North Mississippi is to be held in Pontotoc on the 4th of July "to nominate a candidate for the State at large, and also to take into consideration the propriety of breaking up the entire nomination of the Jackson Convention."—N. Y. Herald.

DR. KANE, of the Arctic expedition, has recently received a gratifying evidence of the general interest taken in his daring undertaking, in an autograph letter from the King of Denmark. The letter directs the authorities of the colonies in Greenland to afford all possible assistance to the expedition. This is the more gratifying because it was entirely unasked and unexpected.

An important movement has been made in the New School Presbyterian General Assembly at Buffalo. A large sum is appropriated, after the Congregational fashion, for purposes of church extension in the West. On the second Sunday in November a general collection is to be taken up in all the churches in aid of the project. The funds to be raised will be entrusted to a committee resident in New York and Philadelphia. Nineteen thousand dollars from Missouri and Illinois are already obtained, and will be made over. The great and praiseworthy success of the similar effort undertaken by the Congregational denomination inspires hopes of a like reception for this.

[New York Times.]

PERU AND BOLIVIA have got into a muss, which our Valparaiso correspondent denominates war, though it certainly is not war, unless it be a war of diplomacy and tariffs. In consequence of the expulsion of the Peruvian Minister from Bolivia, on a charge of plotting against the Bolivian Government, the Peruvian Government has issued a decree imposing excessive duties upon most Bolivian articles passing through Peru to the ocean, and also upon foreign merchandise passing through Peru for consumption in Bolivia. It is very possible that these difficulties may result in war, but we hope not.—Jour. of Commerce.

THE RHODE ISLAND LIQUOR LAW.—The Providence *Journal* says that the position of the prohibitory liquor law in Rhode Island is not a little curious. The people voted to sustain the law by a large majority, and elected a committee opposed to it by 1,500 majority. In Providence the majority for the law was near 400, while a delegation was elected to the General Assembly unfavorable to the law, and in part bitterly hostile to it. The General Assembly thus elected dared not fulfill their pledges to repeal the law, and so they made a compromise, and elected Sheriff who will not enforce it. At the subsequent municipal election, Mr. Danforth, who is supposed to be unfriendly to the law, was elected over Mr. Howard, who was regarded as favorable to it. This (the *Journal* adds) looks as though the people of the city of Providence and of the State approved of the course of the General Assembly in keeping the law on the statute book, and winking at its continual violation.

## HARVARD COLLEGE.

On Tuesday last Dr. JAMES WALKER was inaugurated as PRESIDENT of Harvard College. The address and induction into office was made by Governor CLIFFORD, which Dr. WALKER replied. A Latin Oration by a member of the senior class followed. President WALKER then delivered his Inaugural upon the importance and advantages of a collegiate education. A large audience was present, amongst whom, besides the three Ex-Presidents, JOSIAH QUINCY, EDWARD EVERETT, and JARED SPARKS, and the Governor of the State, were Mr. Chief Justice SHAW and other eminent citizens of Massachusetts, all exhibiting the interest which they feel in the welfare of this ancient seat of learning.

The subjoined Letter, which we copy from a late Mobile paper, announces the determination of Mr. BRAGG, who represented that district in the last Congress, to decline being a candidate for re-election. We sincerely regret this determination. With that gentleman we had of course few political affinities, and we are for our own sake sorry to say, a very limited personal intercourse. But what we knew of him was sufficient to inspire us with esteem for his character as a high-minded and honorable gentleman. As an incident of his public service, the reader can hardly fail to remember the generous part which he took, as the friend of Vice President KING, in the controversy which arose in the Senate, towards the close of the late session, in respect to the circumstances of the ratification of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty.

There is one sentence in the Letter of this gentleman which, when taken in connection with the recent disclosures of Mr. VENABLE, Mr. BAYLY, and other members on the floor of the House of Representatives as to the mode of transacting public business in that body, cannot fail to produce a painful impression upon the minds of those readers who place a proper estimate upon the observance of propriety, order, and decorum in the National Councils. We would heartily wish that there were no ground for the reflections of Mr. B. and other Members of the House of Representatives on this subject.

LETTER FROM THE HON. JOHN BRAGG.

[FROM THE MOBILE (ALA.) REGISTER.]

LOWENDES COURT, MAY 1, 1883.

MY DEAR SIR: I received yesterday yours of the 27th ultimo, inquiring whether, under any circumstances, I could be induced to forego my repeatedly expressed determination not to become again a candidate for Congress.

I have received similar letters from other friends in the district, to all of which I have replied, as I now reply to you, that it is my desire not to be considered a candidate for re-election.

I do not know that it is necessary for me to assign reasons for my course. I may say, however, that in addition to considerations arising out of my private affairs, no one can be better satisfied than I am that as things are now conducted in the House of Representatives, I am as little suited to that body as that body is to me. During my brief term of service in Congress, without any attempt at display or any effort to gain notoriety, I have endeavored faithfully and efficiently to discharge my duty to my constituents. Looking, too, beyond my immediate district, whenever a proper occasion was presented, I have been ever ready to maintain the honor and dignity of the State, and protect the fame and character of her distinguished sons. That my efforts have been not altogether unappreciated, is evinced by the manifest indications of public feeling that every where meet me, and for which, as I always shall be for the very generous support given me in the last election, I am profoundly grateful.

As I observe that the delegations from several counties in the district to the nominating convention have been preemptively instructed to vote for my re-nomination, notwithstanding I have taken much pains to have it understood I desired to withdraw from public life, perhaps it would be best to have this letter published in the newspapers. Very truly, yours, J. BRAGG.

DANIEL CHANDLER, Esq., Mobile.

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL, having had under consideration the important mail arrangements between Louisville (Kentucky) and New Orleans, has concluded to modify the acceptance of his predecessor, made on the first of March last, so as to dispense with the restriction of the service to low-pressure boats, and with the way mails between Cairo and St. Francisville; the compensation to be adjusted by the standard of the lowest bids received under the advertisement therefor.

The contract is therefore concluded with Messrs. GLOVER and MATHER, who are the lowest bidders at the recent letting, for the daily express service between Louisville and New Orleans, in seven days each way, and the daily way service between Louisville and Cairo, and between St. Francisville and New Orleans, at an annual compensation of \$297,975, from the first of December next, or as much earlier as practicable; the Postmaster General reserving the right to require the supply of six additional offices by the express line, without additional pay. The entire service is to be performed in safe and suitable steamboats.

THE GARDINER CASE.—On Thursday morning the Jury sent down a communication to the Court, informing it that there was no likelihood of their coming to a verdict, and of their wish to be discharged. The Court in consequence decided that, although it had the power to discharge the Jury, yet as the counsel on neither side had signified any desire that such should be the case, the Jury must continue to hold the case for a verdict.

At the time of our going to press last night the Jury were still locked up in their allotted apartments in the City Hall.

On Wednesday morning the District Attorney read a paper to the Court, which he asked to be filed, protesting against its determination to try the charge against John Charles Gardiner on Monday next, (which, by a ruling of the Judge and against the expressed will of the District Attorney, was postponed till after the trial of George A. Gardiner,) chiefly on the ground that a very large number of cases—two hundred and ninety-seven, of which sixty-six are on the trial docket—require disposal, and which ought not to be made subordinate to two or three cases on the United States which might be avoided. After a few words between the Judge and the District Attorney on the subject of this protest, the Court refused to allow it to be filed.

A report is current in the city that the Government has dispatched another Commission to Mexico for the purpose of obtaining further information and evidence for use in the cases yet to be tried.

THE SAUT STE. MARIE CANAL.—There has been a factious attempt made to embarrass the construction of this canal. The necessities of commerce require it, and the character of the gentlemen who have taken the contract to build it afforded a sufficient guaranty that there would be no unnecessary delay in its construction. Others, however, who desired the contract themselves, have interposed various obstacles, the latest being an attempt to enjoin the contractors from commencing the work. But both applications failed, Judges JOHNSON and DOUGLASS, of Michigan, before whom the motion was argued, having refused to grant the motion. The work, therefore, will now be carried onward with all practicable speed.

[Albany Journal.]

FAIR HAIR.—An article in the *London Quarterly Review* says that the imports of fair hair from the Continent into England amounts to five tons annually, the black hair coming from Brittany and the South of France, the light hair from Germany.

## VIRGINIA ELECTION.

The following Telegraphic despatches contain all the information that has reached us in regard to the elections held in Virginia on Thursday last:

ALEXANDRIA, MAY 27.—The following is the vote for Congress in this district as far as heard from:

Snowden, (Whig.) Smith, (Dem.) Scott, Pierce, Alexander, & Co., 339	784	577
West End, 64	79	2
Fairfax G. H., 10	36	83
Warrenton, 55	78	45
Fredericksburg, 52	101	1025

Snowden's gain 219. The district gave Pierce 761 majority.

Lewis McKenzie, Whig, is elected Delegate to the State Legislature.

NORFOLK, MAY 27.—At the election held yesterday Dr. McKenney, Whig, was elected to the Senate, and Dr. Malory, Whig, to the House. Milton Dem., for Congress, also received a majority, and is doubtless elected.

WHEELING, MAY 27.—Steenrod for the Senate has from 1,200 to 1,300 majority in this city, and is elected in the district. Messrs. Gally and Campbell are elected to the House of Delegates.

HARPER'S FERRY, MAY 27.—The following are the reliable returns for Congress as far as received:

Faulkner, (Dem.) Boteler, (Whig.) Pierce, Scott, Jefferson, & Co., 318	598	958
Berkeley, 183	173	123
Clarks, 29	123	123
Frederick, 25	397	1025
London, 52	101	1025

1058 1879 1591 1983

Boteler's gain 429. The counties of Morgan, Warren, Page, and Hampshire remain to be heard from, which gave Pierce 1,577 majority. Mr. Faulkner is probably elected, though the friends of Mr. Boteler expect a very heavy gain in the remaining counties.

In Jefferson county Butler and Gibson, Whigs, are elected to the House of Delegates, being a Whig gain of two members.

RICHMOND, MAY 27.—The vote of this city for Congress is as follows: Coleman, Whig, 1,431, Caskey, Dem., 921. Partial returns from other parts of the district leave no doubt of Caskey's re-election. O. P. Baldwin, Whig, is elected State Senator; Anderson and Cowardin to the House of Delegates.

BALTIMORE, MAY 27.—We have received definite returns from several Congressional districts in Virginia, viz: In the first district, Bayly, Dem., is re-elected without opposition. Second district, Millson, Dem., is re-elected. Third district, Caskey, Dem., has 300 majority. Fourth district, Goode, Dem., is elected. Fifth district, Wootton, Whig, has 175 majority in Campbell county; the result doubtful. Sixth district, no returns. Seventh district, Snowden, Whig, is 150 ahead, and four counties to hear from; the result doubtful. Eighth district, Faulkner, Dem., is probably chosen. In the ninth, tenth, twelfth, and thirteenth districts there was no opposition to the Democratic candidates. Eleventh district, no returns. The Whigs gain several members of the Legislature. No definite returns for Commissioners of Public Works—vote generally small.

## MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature of Massachusetts, which adjourned on Wednesday evening, refused to give the credit of the State to the amount of two millions of dollars in aid of the project of building a tunnel through the Hoosac Mountain, for the Troy and Greenfield Railroad. A bill for the purpose passed the House by a considerable majority, but it was rejected in the Senate.

The action of the Legislature upon the liquor law of last year has been somewhat anomalous. The House refused by a large majority to repeal the law, and yet also refused to pass a supplementary bill, which it is conceded upon all sides is necessary to give efficacy to the provisions of the law, and to remedy its defects. An attempt to effect some legislation upon the subject in the Senate finally failed on the last night of the session.

A resolve appropriating ten thousand dollars for the erection of a Statue to DANIEL WEBSTER in the State House, under the supervision of an honorary commission, passed two contested votes in the House, but was finally, and to the lasting reproach of the body, defeated by a majority of two votes.

An act has passed for the enlargement of the State House, which will furnish much needed additional accommodations for the State Library and public offices. The bank capital of the Commonwealth has been largely increased by special charters, although not to the extent petitioned for.

AMERICAN UNITARIAN ASSOCIATION.—The public meeting of this association was fully attended on Tuesday evening, at the Church in Federal street. The President, Rev. Dr. LOTHROP, opened the meeting, and prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. PRADDOY, of Portsmouth. Dr. Lothrop addressed the meeting and read some portions of the annual report. The following resolutions, which had been drawn up by the committee, were offered for consideration:

Resolved, That the divine authority of the Gospel, as founded on a special and miraculous interposition of God, in the redemption, is the basis of this association.

Resolved, That while to a large extent we unite with our fellow Christians of every name in laboring by common means for common ends, we have also a distinct work whose essential importance and adaptiveness alike to the exigencies of the present and the wants of the age demand our continued existence and action as a distinct denomination.

Resolved, That while many of the signs of the times are so auspicious for the rapid spread of liberal christianity, our denominational memories and hopes, blending with our sacred obligation to promote truth, we hold it, should we conjoin and animate us with new zeal and send us forth to cheerful labor in the light of glorious promises, to make the waste places of humanity rejoice and bloom under the renewing power of the religion of Christ.

Hon. J. G. PALFREY, of Cambridge, spoke in an eloquent and forcible manner to the first resolution, Rev. Mr. ALGER, of Roxbury, addressed the meeting in a very interesting manner upon the second resolution, and Rev. Mr. BELLows, of New York, upon the third.

[Boston Daily Advertiser.]

## EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

The latest accounts from Europe are not of a very striking character. Still the want of all definite and authentic information relative to the matters which but recently wrought up the public mind to so much expectation shows that what was unsettled a month ago is unsettled yet. Contradictory statements, backward and forward, respecting the affairs of Russia and Turkey, have been repeated during the whole of that time, and the field is open as wide as ever for new affirmations and new contradictions. We are still told by the letter-writers of Constantinople that both Powers are arming and disarming; that the Russian demands are known and unknown, and that negotiations are proceeding amicably, and snapping off with a Russian ultimatum. There seems to have been from the beginning "a good deal to say on both sides," which is the most satisfactory account we can give of the whole matter.—Boston Courier.

A TERRIBLE ACCIDENT EXPECTED.—We take the following extract from a Louisville paper, and advise the public to keep their eyes on the telegraphic despatches from that quarter, if they are fond of reading of fearful accidents:

A. L. SHOTWELL ARKAD.—THE ECLIPSE'S TIME THROWN IN TO THE SEA.—Much excitement was created in the city about six o'clock last evening, by the announcement that A. L. Shotwell had passed Paducah twenty minutes ahead of the Eclipse's time. If it be true, of which there is hardly a doubt, the Shotwell will beat the Eclipse's time to this point some two hours. By a despatch from Cairo, via St. Louis, we learn that the Shotwell was three minutes ahead of the Eclipse's time at Vicksburg, five minutes behind it at Memphis, and nine minutes ahead of it at Cairo. It is generally believed that she will make a better run in the Ohio than the Eclipse. But we were made last night that she would come in two hours ahead of her Portland. She will be due about five o'clock this evening.

A NOBILITY.—A man's knowledge consists in what he knows; but who knows as much about noses as the genius who wrote the following known?

"Knows he that never took a pinch,  
Noses, the pleasure thence which pinch  
Knows he the titillating joy  
Which any nose knows?  
Oh, how the nose of those  
As any mountain of rice grows;  
I gave in that and feel the joy  
A Roman knows!"

## CENTRAL AMERICA.

We have dates from Costa Rica to May 7th, from San Salvador to April 8th, from Honduras to March 20th, and La Gaceta of Nicaragua to April 2d.

The Inaugural Message of the President of the Republic of Costa Rica, JUAN RAFAEL MORIA, is before us. He states that, though called almost by an unanimous vote, he assumes the office with reluctance. His past career, he says, is a pledge of